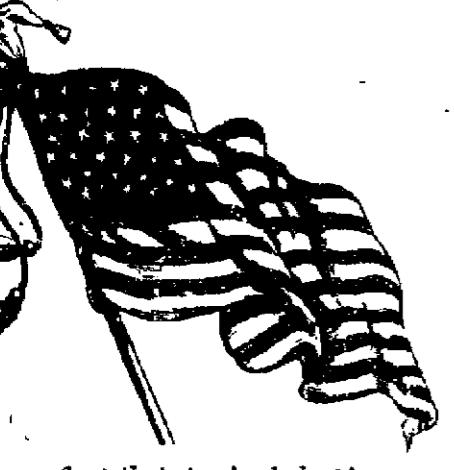


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, July 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner stretching o'er us!

Fusion of Nationalities.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying spectacles connected with the grand northern uprising, is the disregard of all the lines of nationality, in the rally to the patriotic standard. English, German, Irish, French—we have no more. All are Americans; and some of the very best soldiers that have enlisted for the war were born under other suns than ours. In their devotion to the American flag they show how thoroughly they have identified themselves with their adopted country, and how much they are willing to sacrifice for the defence of American nationality. Many entire regiments of them go forth with abundant experience on their dangerous mission, and wherever the enemy have been met in the field, these adopted sons of America show by their zeal and courage that they are ready to defend the Union and its flag with their lives.

Should danger ever threaten us from a foreign foe, we do not doubt that they would rally to the standard of the republic, with same unflinching determination now manifested in putting down this internal treason. It is the popularity of American institutions that they unite all nationalities into one people, making our nation truly, many in one; many in origin, but one in heart. The central idea which fuses all our different and apparently discordant materials, gathered from every quarter of the globe, is EQUALITY. Here we are all equal in political rights. Republican institutions are based upon this principle, and whatever difference in wealth, education, and social position, all are upon an equal platform politically. We who have enjoyed so long the privileges growing out of the adoption of this principle, do not appreciate the feelings which inspire those who have just escaped from the thralldom of the old world.

They find that war is made upon the government of their adoption, and their intellect and their instinct teaches them that the traitors who conspire against the republic have done so because it was considered too free—because they deny the equality of man, and would impose the will of a few southerners upon the nation, as the voice of the majority. If submitted to this would change our government into an oligarchy, where a special class or caste would govern, as in the despotism of the old world. It is not strange, therefore, that adopted Americans are unanimous in their determination to aid in putting down the slave holder's rebellion.

Pic-Nic in the Town of Rock.

Messrs. Editors.—It was my good fortune to attend a pic-nic in the town of Rock yesterday, in commemoration of our National Independence, which I desire to allude to briefly, through the columns of your daily.

It was held in a delightful forest, below Aston. The wide spreading branches of the grand old oaks, afforded us so kindly a retreat, and the gentlemanly committee of arrangements, Messrs. Eddy, Bursiss, Williams, Wogoner, Van Buskirk, and Church, extended so great courtesy, that I could but wish that many of my Janesville friends could, with me, be recipients of so generous a hospitality.

The ladies had made ample arrangements for refreshments, and we had a collation served to us, under a broad banner of the stars and stripes, that reflected creditably upon their skill in the mystic art of cookery. After the dinner we listened to a brief but patriotic address from Rev. Dr. Eddy. Then followed singing of national airs, after which the very pleasant exercises concluded with a fervent prayer from Mr. Eddy, and we all adjourned to our respective homes, each one highly satisfied with the manner in which they had spent the glorious fourth.

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Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
First Wisconsin Regiment.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.,
Camp Nogley, June 29.

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On Sunday last divine service was held in a neighboring grove. A member of company K, acting as preacher. The discourse was well adapted to the wants of the soldiers.

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Upon this day also one of the provost guard, while standing on his feet about a mile below the Hagerstown depot, was shot at by a man attempting to pass into town, who would not halt when ordered to.

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The rebels are fortifying positions along the Potomac near Williamsport. A regiment or two of federal troops are near the same place on this side of the river.

Capt. Doubleday, commander of the artillery company of this brigade, recently tried one of his twelve pounders upon a dwelling which was the favorite resort of secessionists. At the first shot he destroyed a shed in the rear of the building.—Whereupon the rebels fled from the house and collected in a road near by, when another shot came whizzing into their midst, and they betook themselves to the woods. The Union men here occupy no enviable position. Of course they receive the worst kind of treatment from the secessionists, and in a place where there is so large a force of troops as there are here, they suffer deprivations upon crops and orchards even from federal soldiers. One man in this vicinity has lost thousands of dollars worth of grain and cattle by the wanton destruction of the southern troops. The soldiers near here completely ruined an elm grove, by girdling the trees simply for the purpose of chewing the bark. Fences and wood piles stand a poor chance of being preserved in the vicinity of a camp.

Accidents still happen by the carelessness of the rebels. We left for the mountains where we spent the last season. Entering Gregory's Gulch at the toll gate, we visited many of the quartz mills up that and Eureka gulches, Spring and Nevada gulches, besides visiting Missouri City and Lake gulch. Having opportunities that but few possess to get at the correct state of things in this section of country, and learning from others about Russell's gulch and Clear Creek, it did not take long for us to make up our mind to do nothing in quartz mining this season.

We were much disappointed at the condition of things all around. We could learn of but a very few mills in that section that were paying expenses, while there were numbers that had been or soon would be sold by the sheriff. In a few words we would say that the quartz interest is decidedly flat at this time. The mill owners have not yet learned how to save but a small portion of the gold, and as most of the tails are encumbered by debts, we see no other prospects ahead for their owners, than for their property to be sold and resold, until it gets into the hands of practical mechanics, at about one-fourth or one-half of its present cost; by which time still all the troops that I have seen are in a good state of health. Lieut. Col. Harris has been quite ill for a few days past, but is now fast recovering.

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The action of the Maryland legislature meets with the general disapprobation of Hagerstown people. Words could poorly express the indignation felt towards those who proved so faithless to their constituents. During the two weeks that we have remained here, a provost guard of 70 soldiers has been posted in the city daily, yet the citizens continue to treat them in the kindest manner possible, oftentimes making guests of them. Of course there are secessionists in town, but they are pretty silent.

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And now, closing up this long epistle, we feel we owe an apology for bringing so much personality and particularity into it. We have done so on account of the large number who will probably read it, who were out here last season, and who are familiar with the men and places we have mentioned. As most all the emigration tends that way, my next letter will be written from some one of the mines situated on the Blue or Arkansas rivers, towards which we start the coming week. Yours truly,

J. S. CHAPIN.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Second Wisconsin Regiment.

DENVER, Colo., June 22, 1861.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

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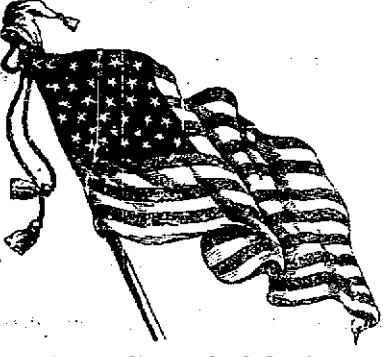
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Accidents still happen by the carelessness of men. Quite a number are now in the hospital suffering from broken limbs. During the past week there has been more sickness in camp than in the same length of time heretofore. The exceedingly dry weather is no doubt one cause of it. Still all the troops that I have seen are in a good state of health. Lieut. Col. Harris has been quite ill for a few days past, but is now fast recovering.

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Just now the order has come to prepare for a march, also to fill our cartridge boxes with 40 rounds each, so I must drop my pen and get ready to go—none but the field officers know where, although the general impression is that we shall go towards Fredericktown. At all events we shall do some fighting soon, or else the rebels will retreat again. The 11th of Pennsylvania is going with us, while the artillery company is to precede both regiments. Every one seems glad to go, and if we meet the enemy our powder is good you shall have an item of some importance next time we hear from me.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, from the First Wisconsin Regiment.

DENVER, Colo., July 22, 1861.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Since my last letter to you no very important movements have been made in this immediate vicinity.

On Sunday last divine service was held in a neighboring grove. A member of company K, acting as preacher. The discourse was well adapted to the wants of the soldiers.

Upon the same day a spy was arrested by one of our guard. After being closely questioned by our colonel, he was sent to Washington. For several days he had been vending cigars, &c., about the camp, during which time he was quite inquisitive as to the number of cartridges we had, our rations &c.

Upon this day also one of the provost guard, while standing on his feet about a mile below the Hagerstown depot, was shot at by a man attempting to pass into town, who would not halt when ordered to.

Tuesday was occupied in shooting at a target, with the same balls which we had loaded our rifles a week before for a battle at Williamsport. Considering it was the first time that we had ever fired the guns, the shots made were really very good.

Wednesday the 1st Wisconsin regiment began to learn the skirmishing drill. It is expected that hereafter when called into active service we shall fight as skirmishers, if the whole brigade is engaged in battle at the same time.

The men engage in this exercise with a zeal which cannot fail to insure success.

Since our regiment has been changed from the 5th to the 6th brigade, several promotions have been made among our officers. Adjutant Chapin, formerly under Col. Starkweather, now holds the position of adjutant general of the 6th brigade under Brig. Gen. Abercrombie. Lieut. Poole of company K now holds the place made vacant by Adjutant Chapin. D. W. Keyes, formerly quarter master of the regiment, is now quarter master of the brigade, and his former post is now held by Harry Bingham.

The rebels are fortifying positions along the Potowmack near Williamsport. A regiment or two of federal troops are near the same place on this side of the river.

Capt. Doubleday, commander of the artillery company of this brigade, recently tried one of his twelve pounders upon a dwelling which was the favorite resort of secessionists. At the first shot he destroyed a shed in the rear of the building.

Whereupon the rebels fled from the house and collected in a road near by, when another shot came whizzing into their midst, and they took themselves to the woods.

The Union men here occupy no enviable position. Of course they receive the worst kind of treatment from the secessionists, and in a place where there is so large a force of troops as there are here, they suffer depredations upon crops and orchards even from federal soldiers. One man in this vicinity has lost thousands of dollars worth of grain and cattle by the wanton destruction of the southern troops.

The soldiers here completely ruined an elm grove, by girdling the trees simply for the purpose of chewing the bark. Fences and wood piles stand a poor chance of being preserved in the vicinity of a camp.

Accidents still happen by the carelessness of men. Quite a number are now in the hospital suffering from broken limbs.

During the past week there has been more sickness in camp than in the same length of time heretofore. The exceedingly dry weather is no doubt one cause of it. Still all the troops that I have seen are in a good state of health. Lieut. Col. Harris has been quite ill for a few days past, but is now fast recovering.

Perhaps an item about the people and towns here would be acceptable to your readers. Almost the first thing that arrests the attention of the stranger, upon entering the villages or cities here, is the thrifty shade trees, towering far above the roofs and making the streets cool and comfortable.

The houses are nearly all built of brick, and are large and commodious. In point of architecture they resemble those of New England fifty years ago. The streets and roads cannot be excelled, being the real McAdamized turnpike. The wagons that are used on them make one think of the wood cut engravings of Noah's Ark.—To a Wisconsin boy the four and six horse teams, driven with only one line by a man riding upon the near wheel horse, are quite comicalities.

The United States horses are all fine animals, they are all branded with Uncle Sam's initials, and are used with heavy covered wagons, one wagon being allowed to each company for carrying tents and loose baggage.

In Hagerstown there is the finest spring of pure cold water that I ever saw. Exactly opposite the spot where the water bubbles up out of the ground stands a grand old oak, with branches spreading far and wide, as if to protect the fair fountain at its feet.

The citizens have enclosed the spot containing the spring and tree with a substantial brick wall, through which there is an iron gate opening to the street. An old man tottering with age told me that Washington encamped here with his army at the time of the revolution.

With such a precedent would not the rill running from the old tree, if it had a tongue, speak in tones of remonstrance to the discontents of our day?

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 9th, 1861.

Arrive.	Leave.	Depart.
12:30 A.M.	6:45 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
12:30 P.M.	5:05 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
3:25 P.M.	11:20 A.M.	12:05 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	12:05 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
10:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
12:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:45 P.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P.M.

Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 5 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 11 A.M.

J. M. BURGERS, Postmaster.

A Visit to Camp Randall.

A trip to Madison yesterday enabled us to make a visit to Camp Randall, and two or three hours were very pleasantly employed in it. Being the "4th," and the two regiments in camp having been ordered out to participate in the celebration of the day, our visit was a timely one at least for our own gratification. The "boys" had bestowed some decorations upon their tents from the trees in the vicinity, and perhaps the recollections of the day had infused more than usual animation throughout the camp.

Naturally, after passing the sentinel at the gate, we first sought the quarters of the Janesville Light Guard, and were soon at home among old friends and associates.

The tents of this company are pitched about the middle of the cantonment of the regiment. (The entire number for the regiment is 207, and an equal number, of which a large portion are now set, will be required for the 6th.) A painted sign and the beautiful banner presented by the ladies of this city, indicate the precise locality of the Janesville company. These tents, as they all are throughout the camp, are arranged with military precision and order, a wide avenue separating them from those of the adjoining companies. The men are in good health, and when we first saw them were "at rest," employing themselves according to their inclinations or preparing for the morning regimental parade. It affords us sincere gratification to repeat the uniform testimony we heard of the good character and behavior of this company. The Milwaukee Zouaves, which have just joined the regiment, are fully equipped, and have had the benefit of the manual exercise; but in no other respect is even this "crack corps" the superior of the Janesville company. The estimate formed of this company by its commanding officer, Col. Cobb, may be judged by the fact that it was the first selected to be sent to Milwaukee to quell the recent riot there.

The regimental parade and review was, to a novice like ourselves, an imposing ceremony, and must always be an interesting one. The 5th regiment is full, and the 6th deficient only one company. Though not fully uniformed, and with an "abundant scarcity" of arms, there is yet sufficient similarity of dress to relieve the line of the "flood-wood" character of the old New York general masters, and when formed into sections and put in marching order, the effect of a parade and drill of over 2,000 men must be exciting to those who seldom witness it. Yesterday was perhaps more of a holiday parade than the usual review and drill; but certainly, as the long line was in motion, with its banners flying, bands of music playing, and the white of the useful Havelock contrasting with the colors of the somewhat multifarious dress of the troops, the eye of the spectator brightened, and an involuntary hurrah was with some difficulty suppressed.

In their general character and the material for good soldiers, these two regiments will suffer nothing in comparison with any which have already left the state; and if these contributions of Wisconsin to the "army of the republic" are fair samples of other western troops, we can readily understand how "the west" will be regarded with favor and honor by the government they have volunteered to sustain.

While making our observations about the camp, we were fortunate enough to meet Fenton Stevens, the assistant-quartermaster of the 5th, and piloted by him were introduced into the cooking department, the eating room, the dispensary, the hospital and the quartermaster's department; and received from him an explanation of various matters that to a person unskilled in military matters are objects of more curiosity than knowledge. Everything seemed to be in excellent order; the officers have secured the respect and confidence of the men; there is little sickness, only eight men being in the hospital, and none of them dangerously sick; as many privileges are granted as comports with good discipline, and if the contractors for rations furnish such supplies as the men deserve and the profit of the contract will well permit, there is no reason why every recollection connected with these regiments and their camp should not be pleasant, and when officers and men leave the state for more active duty they should carry with them not merely the good wishes but the highest respect of the people they are serving.

True yours, U. S. SCHUTZ.

Small Fox? NOT in Rockford.

For the benefit of such as desire to join the excursion to Rockford on the 9th inst., I wish to state that while at that city on Saturday last, I learned from prominent citizens there, that the only grounds for the report of "small fox" was a supposed case some 8 miles south of the city. We hope the efforts being made by our Rockford friends, to give us a grand reception and entertainment, will meet with a hearty response from our citizens generally.

Tickets the round trip, \$1.00; Children 50 cents.

A. M. CASE.

Now F. W. Horn, an "eriot" secured in our military service, yesterday, E. W. Stoen, and F. W. Horn, is appointed assistant quartermaster of the 4th regiment.

We knew that it could not be the Fred W. Horn, addited to letter-writing, and we thought it remarkable that any other man in this state bearing the cognomen had not applied this to the legislature for a change of name.—*Madison Journal*.

We expressed our surprise at the announcement of the appointment of Fred Horn, and are glad to learn that it is a mistake.

Consul to Galway, Wm. B. West, of this city, has received the appointment of Consul to Galway, Ireland, and will leave for that post within a week or ten days. Mr. West is a native of Ireland, and an adopted citizen of the United States. For some years past, he has resided in this city with his family, and has won the respect of the community in which he has made his residence. A gentleman and a good citizen when he left, he now returns to his native land with the endorsement of the government to which he has declared his allegiance. Many friends will part from him with regret, and be with him the good wishes of all.

Divine Service.—Rev. Mr. Anderson of Chicago, will preach next Sabbath morning at the Congregational church.

The Booth Rescue.—Prof. E. Daniels charged with assisting in the rescue of S. Booth from the custody of the U. S. marshal, paid guilty, and was fined \$25 and costs. The costs and fine, in the aggregate, amount to about \$70.

The Fourth in Janesville.

Johnstown Leads the Van.

ENTRANCE GAZETTE.—Perhaps your readers may like to know something of the doings of the patriotic citizens of our town.

Last Wednesday was a day long to be remembered by our people. Having secured the services of Mr. John Sparling, of your place, with his captain, for the day, we repaired in the morning to "the Center" where we raised just the prettiest "liberty pole" in the county of Rock. It is one hundred and five feet to the top, and as straight as an arrow, of tamarack, with an oak butt. When the pole was set, a new flag, thirty by twenty feet, was raised by the ladies of the Center, after which D. R. Spangler, esq., addressed the citizens in his best style.

In the afternoon all hands repaired to the "Old Town" where a pole one hundred and eighteen feet long was waiting to be raised. This is of the same material as the Center, the lower third painted red, the middle white and the top blue.

This pole was raised under the management of Mr. Hyland Morse, and when up the stars and stripes, thirty by twenty feet, were sent to the breeze by Mr. Chandler Belden, 82 years of age, assisted by Mr. Samuel Flint, 79 years of age, both of whom were engaged in the service of our country in the war of 1812.

Three cheers were given for the stars and stripes, three for the men who raised the flag and three for the soldiers of our town, when Sheriff Putnam, of your place, entertained us with a patriotic address, which was followed by three cheers for President Lincoln and his cabinet. Mr. N. A. Hamilton, of Whitewater, next took the stand and aroused the patriotism of the audience most thoroughly, and was followed by the Rev. J. Davis, of the Stone school house, in some most excellent remarks which were enthusiastically applauded. Rev. H. H. Dixon, of our place, closed in a short address, when the company gave three cheers for the speakers and three times three for Gen. Scott.

Thus closed the day without accident, and it was a glorious one for us. As near as we could estimate there were a thousand people present, and was much the largest gathering ever held in this town.

We hope another fourth of July will not pass without a good, old fashioned, rousing celebration, in this city. The non-observance of the day, in a becoming manner, is most creditable to the public spirit of our city.

A Game of Quoits on the Fourth.

Editors Janesville Gazette and Free Press.

I took my part of the celebration in witnessing a game of quoits between our Scotch friends of the country and the city. The game consisted of six rinks, four contestants at each, making twenty-four players, to play three hours. The result was in favor of the county of one hundred and sixty-nine scores. One rink lost the city one hundred and twenty scores; being very unequally matched, the city not having professional players enough to choose from.

My attention was particularly drawn to one rink consisting of four of the best players, perhaps in the country. Geo. Graham and Mr. Hodge did battle for the city, whilst Mr. McFarland and Joseph Clinch, sustained the honors of the county. The contest was very close and animating, but resulted in favor of the county after a contest of three hours of sixteen scores. Mr. Clinch, whose whole soul seemed to be in the game, is the finest player that I ever saw hurl a quoit. Twas refreshing to hear his "One for the county's man," or see him when a difficult play was to be made, directing his man where to play, and as the quoit fell on the spot, to hear his "well done man, I ken'd weel ye could do it. I never saw ye do better in Scotland; I wad I had ye by the hond, man." And his "steady yer sel' weel now; 'tis no boy's play yo' ha' in hand, to take that fra' George. Yel' ha' to g' us sguie a yer. Scotch playing to win, I can tell ye that now." All was very harmonious, and plaudis came as heartily from opponents as from friends when a good play was made.

There is something truly enabling in those amusements that have an aim, and an object to them, and the man who takes a pride in them, will have a pride in his horses, his place and home; ay, and his character as a man. Though he may be in poverty and rags, he'll be a "man for o' that." The lasses, too, in goodly numbers, were there, witnessing the sports; and from a table that gave evidence that their "laddie" was "an empty at home," and with countenances that told their hearts were full of kindness as their homes of plenty, were urging every one to partake freely. I turned from them when the sport was over, and with an earnestness of heart that I have seldom felt in life, wishing that the stars and stripes might forever float over them, and theirs, as true emblem, that all were created equal, that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was the boon of all.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

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The Daily Gazette
published every evening except Sunday,
by
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
in Lappin's Block, Main Street.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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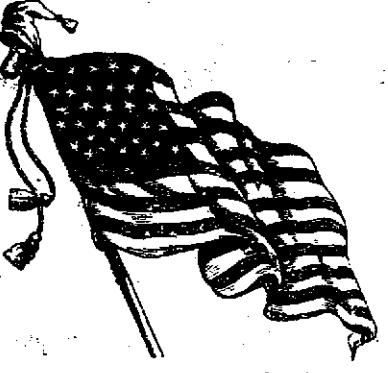
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, July 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Fusion of Nationalities.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying spectacles connected with the grand northern uprising, is the disregard of all the lines of nationality, in the rally to the patriotic standard. English, German, Irish, French—we have no more. All are Americans; and some of the very best soldiers that have enlisted for the war were born under other suns than ours. In their devotion to the American flag they show how thoroughly they have identified themselves with their adopted country, and how much they are willing to sacrifice for the defence of American nationality. Many entire regiments of them go forth with abundant experience on their dangerous mission, and wherever the enemy have been met in the field, these adopted sons of America show by their zeal and courage that they are ready to defend the Union and its flag with their lives.

Should danger ever threaten us from a foreign foe, we do not doubt that they would rally to the standard of the republic, with same unflinching determination now manifested in putting down this internal treason. It is the peculiarity of American institutions that they unite all nationalities into one people, making our nation truly, *many in one*; many in origin, but one in heart. The central idea which fuses all our different and apparently discordant materials, gathered from every quarter of the globe, is EQUALITY. Here we are all equal in political rights. Republican institutions are based upon this principle, and whatever difference in wealth, education, and social position, all are upon an equal platform politically. We who have enjoyed so long the privileges growing out of the adoption of this principle, do not appreciate the feelings which inspire those who have just escaped from the thralldom of the old world.

They find that we are made upon the government of their adoption, and their intellect and their instinct teaches them that the traitors who conspire against the republic have done so because it was considered too free—because they deny the equality of man, and would impose the will of a few southerners upon the nation, as the voice of the majority. If submitted to this would change our government into an oligarchy, where a special class or caste would govern, as in the despotisms of the old world. It is not strange, therefore, that adopted Americans are unanimous in their determination to aid in putting down the slave holder's rebellion.

Pic-Nic in the Town of Rock.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It was my good fortune to attend a pic-nic in the town of Rock yesterday, in commemoration of our National Independence, which I desire to allude to briefly, through the columns of your daily.

It was held in a delightful forest, below Afton. The wide-spreading branches of the grand old oaks, afforded us so kindly a retreat, and the gentlemanly committee of arrangements, Messrs. Eddy, Bursiss, Williams, Wogoner, Van Buskirk, and Church, extended so great courtesy, that I could but wish that many of my Janesville friends could, with me, be recipients of so generous bounty.

The ladies had made ample arrangements for refreshments, and we had a collation served to us, under a broad banner of the stars and stripes, that reflected creditably upon their skill in the mystic art of cookery.

After the dinner we listened to a brief but patriotic address from Rev. D. Eldridge.

Then followed singing of national airs, after which the very pleasant exercises concluded with a fervent prayer from Mr. Eddy, and we all adjourned to our respective homes, each one highly satisfied with the manner in which they had spent the "glorious fourth."

G.

Janesville, July 5th, 1861.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—Hon. Emerson Etheridge has been elected clerk of the house of representatives.

Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, has received information that two thousand Union troops, "composed of Dutch and niggers," were approaching the borders of that state, and causing great alarm among the citizens.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail to California has just commenced running.

On Tuesday ninety bags of mail matter were sent west from Chicago by C. B. & Q. R. R. for St. Joseph, to go thence by overland express.

The Green Bay Bulletin announces the death of a child in that town by eating green currents.

GOV-BOATS FOR THE WEST.—The gov-

ernment advertises for sixteen additional gov-boats for service on the western rivers.

The new legislature of Western Virginia assembled at Wheeling on Monday.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.

Wheat market was more active and steady

to-day, with fair demand. Sales 20,000 bu.

at 35 for No. 2, 65a66 for No. 1 in store,

payable in specie, and 65 for No. 2, and 75

for No. 1 in store, payable in currency,

closing at inside figures.

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Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the First Wisconsin Regiment.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.,
Camp Negley, June 25.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Since my last letter to you no very important movements have been made in this immediate vicinity.

On Sunday last divine service was held in a neighboring grove. A member of company K, acting as preacher. The discourse was well adapted to the wants of the soldiers.

Upon the same day a spy was arrested by one of our guard. After being closely questioned by our colonel, he was sent to Washington. For several days he had been vending cigars, &c., about the camp, during which time he was quite inquisitive as to the number of cartridges we had, our rations &c.

Upon this day also one of the provost guard, standing on his feet about a mile below the Hagerstown depot, was shot at by a man attempting to pass into town, who would not halt when ordered to.

Tuesday was occupied in shooting at a target, with the same balls which we had loaded our rifles about a week before for a battle a Williamsport. Considering it the first time that we had ever fired the guns, the shots made were really good.

Wednesday the 1st Wisconsin regiment began to learn the skirmishing drill. It is expected that hereafter when called into active service we shall fight as skirmishers, if the whole brigade is engaged in battle at the same time. The men engage in this exercise with a zeal which cannot fail to insure success.

Since our regiment has been changed from the 5th to the 6th brigade, several promotions have been made among our officers. Adjutant Chapin, formerly under Col. Starkweather, now holds the position of adjutant general of the 6th brigade under Brig. Gen. Abercrombie. Lieut. Poole of company K now holds the place made vacant by Adjutant Chapin. D. W. Keyes, formerly quarter master of the regiment, is now quarter master of the brigade, and his former post is now held by Harry Bingham.

The rebels are fortifying positions along the Potomac near Williamsport. A regiment or two of federal troops are near the same place on this side of the river.

Capt. Doubleday, commander of the artillery company of this brigade, recently tried one of his twelve pounders upon a dwelling which was the favorite resort of secessionists. At the first shot he destroyed a shed in the rear of the building.

On arriving at this city, found it had improved considerably since leaving it last August. But business is very dull, and the profits of most are not large.

Found C. A. Cook & Co. at their old stand and prospering as usual. They had sold their old wooden store and had it removed, and in its place have erected a fine fire proof store 100 feet deep, one of the best in the city. Mr. Sears is still stopping with them, as well satisfied with the country as ever.

Ed. and Noah Powers are hard at work, striking the blows which are constantly bringing in the dust, and if they return home this fall will do so with their pockets well lined. Mark Amsden and his partner are drove with work, with several men in their employ.

After resting here awhile, we left for the mountains where we spent the last season.

Entering Gregory's Gulch at the toll gate, we visited many of the quartz mills up and down the gulches, Spring and Nevada gulches, besides visiting Missouri City and Lake gulch. Having opportunities but few possess to get at the correct state of things in this section of country, and learning from others about Russell's gulch and Clear Creek, it did not take long for us to make up our mind to do nothing in quartz mining this season.

We were much disappointed at the condition of things all around. We could learn of but a very few mills in that section that were paying expenses while there were numbers that had been or soon would be sold by the sheriff. In a few words we may say that the quartz interest is decidedly flat at this time. The mill owners have not yet learned how to save but a small portion of the gold, and as most of the mills are encumbered with debts, we see no other prospects ahead for their owners, than for their property to be sold and reduced, until it gets into the hands of practical mechanics, at about one-fourth or one-half of its present cost; by which time some one of the many who are constantly experimenting, will devise some plan by which the precious metal can be separated from its surroundings.

That many of the quartz lodes in those mountains are immensely rich, none who are acquainted with them doubt for one moment. The Gregory lode which was the first one discovered in those mountains, was composed of both dirt and quartz. Mr. Henderson who bought the discovery claim washed out of the dirt in 24 hours \$1,500 at one time during the first season. A new lode was discovered near Missouri City while we were in Nevada, out of which was dug quartz of dazzling brightness. One piece weighing 1/2 pound yielded \$181 21, but the owners of any such quartz would not think of letting any of the mills crush any of it. The time will come, when the business of digging and crushing quartz will be generally profitable.

At and near Central or Mountain City, we met several who were formerly inhabitants of Janesville. Wm. Roworth and his partner are doing a business that pays finely; we doubt if any store in Janesville, and we almost believe we might say any two stores, have made as much clear profit during the past year as those two boys.

A special despatch to Memphis, organs from Little Rock, July 1st, says Montgomery and Lane are marching for the Indian country. It also has a proclamation from Ben. McCulloch, brigadier general, calling on the citizens of Arkansas to sustain the Missouri troops on their frontier and ordering a rendezvous at Fayetteville.

The August Constitution thinks it certain that the confederate constitution will be defeated in that state.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows in that state have invited southern lodges to meet at Montgomery to dissolve their connection with the foreign lodge of the U. S.

The Petis of Mississippi issues a proclamation calling on the state officers to collect all arms, rifles, shot guns, new and old, in and out of order, and send them to Jackson, Miss. All citizens are notified to arm themselves with double barrelled shot guns.

The legislature of Tennessee, just ad-

just now the order has come to prepare for a march, also to fill our cartridge boxes with 40 rounds each, so I must drop my pen and get ready to go—none but the field officers know where, although the general impression is that we shall go towards Fredericktown. At all events we shall do some fighting soon, or else the rebels will retreat again. The 11th of Pennsylvania is going with us, while the artillery company is to precede both regiments. Every one seems glad to go, and if we meet the enemy and our powder is good you shall have an item of some importance next time you hear from

N.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
DENVER, C. T., June 22, 1861.
To the Editors of the Gazette:—

On bidding your Dan good bye in Chicago, we said, write to us. To which we said no one would desire to hear from this part of the world; as the public mind was wholly absorbed in the war which then was just commencing. But he said, "write, as we want something besides war news a portion of the time." We know not how the readers of your daily feel on that subject, but we wished you had some one to write on something else but war. All the papers come to us filled with war news, and after reading one, there is but little object in reading any other of that date. When we get a Janesville paper, we want news from home; from our own city with its thousands of inhabitants; from our own county with its tens of thousands of those we love, for Old Rock we love thee, and the multitudes that dwell in thee.

Of our journal here nothing need be said. On reaching St. Joe, we found it avoided by the emigrants as though it was filled with pest houses, on account of its secessionists. Business was very dull, and everything selling at very low prices.

While we were on the road, most of the emigration we saw was bound to California, and not more than one-tenth as many coming to this country as there was last season.

But the arrivals here lately have been more frequent, as the start all around was later this year than that of a year ago. We saw one quartz mill only on the road, while on our previous trip out here, we would pass them most every day.

On arriving at this city, found it had improved considerably since leaving it last August. But business is very dull, and the profits of most are not large.

Found C. A. Cook & Co. at their old stand and prospering as usual. They had sold their old wooden store and had it removed, and in its place have erected a fine fire proof store 100 feet deep, one of the best in the city. Mr. Sears is still stopping with them, as well satisfied with the country as ever.

Ed. and Noah Powers are hard at work, striking the blows which are constantly bringing in the dust, and if they return home this fall will do so with their pockets well lined. Mark Amsden and his partner are drove with work, with several men in their employ.

After resting here awhile, we left for the mountains where we spent the last season.

Entering Gregory's Gulch at the toll gate, we visited many of the quartz mills up and down the gulches, Spring and Nevada gulches, besides visiting Missouri City and Lake gulch. Having opportunities but few possess to get at the correct state of things in this section of country, and learning from others about Russell's gulch and Clear Creek, it did not take long for us to make up our mind to do nothing in quartz mining this season.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

Assets \$35,333 11

Cash on hand and in bank \$35,333 11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in
stocks of transmission \$2,999 89

Cash loaned on call \$34,000 00

Total Assets \$35,333 11

Total Liabilities \$4,847 72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, or
Diseases, Furniture, Stock in Trade, and
Machinery, and other kinds of property,
as it is effected in this company upon favorable terms,
as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders
will admit.

This company is the oldest property doing business in
this state, and with peculiar property has been demon-
strated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the
insured, it refers to a solid million of assets with
which to meet all claims, and to it the public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history
of success in business and honorable dealing with its
patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for
the purpose.

Policy issued without delay by
Y. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Com-
pany in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from
the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio \$4,320 00 Michigan \$16,043 81

Illinoian 14,008 81 Kentucky 20,329 40 Illinois 445,327 41

Missouri 88,518 04 Tennessee 97,549 41

Iowa & Min. 102,359 43 Kansas 45,457 77

Penn. & Va. 31,000 00 N. C. & Ga. 23,415 90

Mississippi and Alabama, \$32,118 18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted terms consistent with solvency and
fair prices.

Particular attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to
6 years of all kinds.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The sold service long & successfully established, and the
many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company
make it a service not to be overlooked by those ready
to insure and understand their best interests.

During "troubling times" the necessity for reliable
Insurance becomes an imperative duty.

Property holders to watch loss being much less
than in the past.

Agents are in all the principal cities and towns through-
out the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of
the many authorized agents.

Agents are attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$360,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$266,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brocklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brocklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$186,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

THE above are First Class, justly popular, and prompt

paying companies, having a large proportion

of the property risks, and the very best

Life and Marine risks in the state.

Y. WHITAKER, Agent.

Office in Young America Stock, Myers' Block.

Policy issued without delay by

Y. WHITAKER, Agent.

Change of Proprietors.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Cyclothem hi

in interest in

The Meat Market

in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will

begin to conduct the business.

As in times past, the market will be supplied with

everything to the business, and I shall en-

sure to maintain the reputation it has acquired

under my charge.

Y. WHITAKER'S PREPARED GLUE.

W. C. WHEELOCK,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cigars,

Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,

Fruits, ETC., ETC.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the

choice kinds of

French Brandies, Holland Gia, Jams-

cas, St. Croix and New England Rum,

and an endless variety of fine imported Wines.

The best brands of Cognac, Brandy, Scotch

Ale, Madeira, and Pale Ale, in Jugs, which will be

found a most excellent drink for invalids.

Current Wines in bottles or on draught. Old Kentucky Peach

Brandy and Bitters, Old Kentucky Peppermint

Old Monmouth Whiskey, New York Brandies.

Great Western Decanter.

all at

EASTERN JOBBER PRICES.

For the sale of Scotch, Liquors, Wines,

and Cigars, in the West, some of which have been in

business over four years.

The Old Stand, Lapping's Block, Main street

oppoite old Stage House, Jansenville, Wis.

Change of Proprietors.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Cyclothem hi

in interest in

Chephalic Pills

CURE

SICK HEADACHE

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swaddled

cautiously.

Y. WHITAKER'S PREPARED GLUE.

Y. WHITAKER.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,

Jansenville, August 20, 1860.

Useful and Economical.

THE MOST USEFUL

MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS

in use, are, or have been

SUBJECTS OF PATENTS.

"INVENTORS are public benefactors. To be liber-
al in their protection, is only to be just towards
the rights of property, and tends to increase the public
wealth and hastens the progress of practical inven-
tions and of science. The author of this article,
in his opinion, under the light of large experience, is
inclined to constructions most favorable to patents."

Extract from opinion of U. S. Court in a late *Patent*

Case.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Ner-
vous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken
at the commencement of an attack immediate relief
from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They sold fall in removing Nausea and Headache

to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Consti-

tions.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all

persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laz-

ure, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to

the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity

and strength of the whole system.

CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long inves-

tigation and carefully conducted experiments, having

been in use many years, during which time they have
been relieved and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering

from pain, and sickness will be obtained.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and

may be taken at all times with perfect safety without

making any change of diet, and the absence of any artic-

able taste renders it easy to administer them to chil-

dren.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have live signatures of Henry C. Spalding

on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

above.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

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